

## Pawing The Air.

SPANIARDS IN SPAIN  
RAISING A CLOUD OF  
DUST.

Madrid, March 8.—The actions of the mob element in Valencia became so threatening to-day that martial law was proclaimed in that city tonight. A crowd numbering fully 10,000 persons met outside the bull ring and attempted to enter that place for the purpose of holding a meeting to express anti-American sentiments. The authorities have issued an order forbidding the holding of such meetings, but no attention was paid to it. The gendarmes at the bull ring refused to allow the mob to enter and were told that they were traitors to Spain. Then some person in the crowd cried "Long live the republic," whereupon the gendarmes charged the mob. The crowd answered with several revolver shots, and one of the gendarmes was seriously wounded in the chest. The situation had assumed such a menacing aspect that orders were given to the gendarmes to fire upon the mob. A volley was fired from the carbines carried by the gendarmes and the crowd scurried for shelter.

It is not known positively whether anybody was shot or not, but it is believed that the volley was fired over the heads of the rioters.

Later the courage of the crowd returned and, with augmented numbers, the mob marched through the streets shouting, "Long live Spain!" "Death to the Yankees!" The police and gendarmes repeatedly opposed the crowd, but their efforts to restore order were not of the slightest avail.

The governor of the province then proclaimed martial law, and any further rioting will be dealt with sternly by the military powers.

The governor, acting under imperative order from Madrid, had concentrated a strong force around the American consulate. The crowd attempted to pass these guards, but were unable to do so. Then they, with a volubility and scope possessed only by the low-class Spaniards, hurled insults at the American government and American people.

Tonight the city is quiet, the mob not having the courage to face the troops who are awaiting orders to deal with rioters.

There were several disturbances to-day at Saragossa, but the authorities were alert and determined that the rioters were easily dispersed.

At Tarragona, a meeting attended by 2,000 persons was held. A number of fiery speeches were made, the speakers glorifying Spain and holding the United States and its people up to derision and contempt. The meeting broke up amid cries of "Long live Spain!" "Death to the United States!" At Bilbao a crowd of 500 attempted to make an attack upon the American consulate, but were prevented by the police.

At Vittoria posters were put up on the walls declaring that Spain must go to war with the United States and put a curb on Yankee arrogance.

## THE POPULACE FOR WAR.

Barcelona, March 8.—This city was the scene to-day of further demonstrations against the United States. The bands in the places of public resort played patriotic airs, and were encored again and again. People on the boulevard sang patriotic songs and there was much cheering for Spain and shouting of "Death to the Yankees."

It was very evident from the conversations everywhere heard that a war with the United States would meet with popular approval, but the government is not paying much attention to the populace beyond preventing it so far as possible from acting in a disorderly manner. It being Sunday, the authorities feared that the demonstrations might become riotous and extra precautions were taken to quell disorders in their incipency. As the day wore on the crowds on the streets rapidly increased in numbers. The gendarmes were active in their efforts to prevent any too large an assemblage. When a large crowd would gather in the main streets the mounted gendarmes would charge into it and drive the people into the side streets. Many persons gathered about the French consulate and enthusiastically cheered for France, which country, according to popular belief, would surely be an ally of Spain in the event of a war with the United States.

A strong guard that was placed some days ago about the American consulate was strengthened to-day and it was well that this was done, as the crowd attempted several times to approach the building with the undoubted purpose of again attacking it. The guards were very vigilant in repelling the mob, and finally the latter, seeing that a more determined attempt to attack the consulate would result in bloodshed, suddenly withdrew to give vent to their patriotism in other directions.

## WEYLER'S INQUISITION.

Staff Correspondence of the United Press.  
Habana, March 8.—The following proclamation was issued by Captain General Weyler to-day:

"Harassed by our troops, beaten and demoralized, the rebel forces in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Habana are returning east. The moment has arrived to pursue with all activity and

vigor the small parties, more bandits than insurgents, remaining in said provinces, and to adopt the necessary means to attain greater and more immediate success, the authorities of the towns are given 10 days in which to make lists of the people in their localities who are in insurrection. Those on test who fail in presenting themselves within 15 days of the publication of this proclamation their properties will be seized and subjected to civil administration, for which a board will be appointed.

"If rebel parties have robbed, sacked, burned or committed other crimes besides rebellion, the authorities shall inquire into the part taken by those rebels in ranks and also neighbors remaining in their houses helping these shall receive a corresponding penalty.

"Rebels not responsible for other crimes who surrender to the nearest authority in either province within 15 days will not be molested, the military authorities keeping a list of those thus presenting themselves, those previously pardoned, those who have committed other crimes and those who have deserted official positions, which shall be placed at my disposal; those presenting themselves with arms (with a special recommendation if made collectively) and those presenting themselves after the expiration of the time placed at my disposal.

"Planters and estate owners and others within said provinces who facilitate with money the elements of whatever class, except they have been compelled to do so by pressure, which must be proved in an undoubted manner, will be considered unfaithful for supporting rebellion.

A circular was issued stating that rebels presenting themselves with arms in the four other provinces will be pardoned subject to the supervision of the military. Those presenting themselves without arms will be sent to military camps where they will be held under the vigilance of the troops. They will be fed the same rations as the troops.

The civil guards in Pinar del Rio and Habana provinces will be strengthened. The military commanders will be made alcaides of the towns and will be held responsible for the preservation of order.

The last of the 17,000 new troops arrived on the steamer Santiago last night. Yesterday the columns of Gomez and Maceo, numbering 7,000 men were near Corral Pardo in the center of the province of Matanzas. They were attacked by Colonel Viqueira, and retreated to San Miguel del Los Baños. It is officially reported that 71 of the insurgents were killed. They carried off their wounded. The Spanish loss was three killed and 19 wounded.

General Pando reports that Gomez is passing Valadores near the line of the Habana province. Three columns are pursuing him.

A passenger train on the Carenas railway has been burned. Its escort caused a loss to the rebels.

Note—There is a discrepancy in the above dispatch regarding the position of the insurgent commander-in-chief, General Maceo. This is probably due to the censor either adding to or taking from the dispatch as filed by the United Press correspondent.

## For Armenian Relief.

New York, March 8.—The following urgent appeal has been received from Constantinople by the National Armenian Relief committee:

"Telegraph funds as fast as realized in order that we may push them forward and make the most of the present time."

In response \$10,000 was sent through Brown Bros. & Co., 95 Wall street, New York who are the authorized treasurers of the Armenian relief fund, and of the Red Cross, and to whom all contributions should be sent. The great obstacle to the work of relief now is not from the Turks, but lack of funds. The distribution, which is all done through American residents and British consuls, is going on in 15 centers under the direction of the United States minister, the British ambassador and Clara Barton, who are in consultation in Constantinople.

## A MESSAGE FROM MISS BARTON.

Wesley, R. I., March 8.—Stephen E. Barton, of this city, received a cable dispatch from Miss Clara Barton, dated at Constantinople, stating that the Red Cross yesterday shipped large quantities of relief supplies to the interior of Armenia to go by caravans via Alexandretta on the Mediterranean. The dispatch also stated that Miss Barton has forwarded funds to Harpoot, Sivas and Marash and that reports from the interior indicate that the needs of the suffering Armenians are increasing.

Here is a diamond, here a piece of charcoal. Both carbon; yet between them stands the mightiest of magicians—Nature. The food on your table, and your own body; elementally the same; yet between the two stands the digestion, the arbiter of growth or decline, life or death.

We cannot make a diamond; we cannot make flesh, blood and bone. No. But by means of the Shaker Digestive Cordial we can enable the stomach to digest food which would otherwise ferment and poison the system. In all forms of dyspepsia and incipient consumption, with weakness, loss of flesh, thin blood, nervous prostration the Cordial is the successful remedy. Taken with food it relieves at once. It nourishes, and assists nature to nourish. A trial bottle—enough to show its merit—10 cents.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

The Sumter Music House, in Masonic Temple, sell Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

## AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Mr. McDonald Furman makes one in Privateer and tells about the Public Schools of that Township.

Mr. Editor We have recently been through an interesting campaign of education—commencing on Feb. 10 and ending on Feb. 26, we visited all the public schools of both races in Privateer Township. Before we started out on the campaign, we had no practical knowledge of how the public schools were now conducted in the township. As the subject will be of interest to your Privateer readers, we will give some account of public education as we found it, also the educational facilities.

There are twelve public schools in the township, the number being equally divided between the white and colored races. Following is a list of the teachers, given in the order in which we visited the schools—those marked x live in the township: Misses Manette McCutchen, Helen Cain x, Una Wells x, Annie Spano, Carrie Cain x, and Laura Kee (white teachers); Bertha Sasportes, Eliza J. Green, Henrietta Green, Maud Chavis x, Julia Green and Lizzie A. Ramsey (colored teachers). The number of white pupils was about 335.

Most of the white school houses are generally creditable to the township, and one of them, called the Tindal School, would do credit to a village. Another school house, the Providence, is not at all creditable to the township, and we understand that a new one will be built—one is certainly needed. One of the colored school houses, the Dwyer, is in a much worse fix than even the Providence school house. It is in a dilapidated condition, and a new building is badly needed. Three of the colored schools are taught in churches and another, the Cane Savanna, is taught in a colored lodge room. This school was in Sumter township last fall, but the school house was burnt. It is a line school and the pupils were from Privateer, Sumter and Middleton townships—more than a third from Privateer. This was the last school we visited, and the most backward. The enrollment of pupils here was about 140, and the average attendance about 110. We think this school should be divided up, no teacher can do justice to such a large number of pupils.

Some of the schools need larger stoves and some of them are defective. Larger blackboards at some of the schools would be an improvement. Some of the colored schools have no blackboards.

Some of the white teachers, in conversation with us, advocate having geographical charts, large maps of the United States and South Carolina, and also of the country, in the school rooms. In one school house there was a county map. We think these are excellent suggestions. It would certainly be well to have large United States and South Carolina maps, if no others, in the school houses.

The schools in this township are run four months, and on one subject the teachers of both races are unanimous—they think the school terms should be longer—and in this we agree with them. Three of the white teachers favor nine months, and the colored teachers generally favor six months. One of the white teachers told us that in four months the children hardly get started good in their lessons. Another white teacher said by the time the children get acquainted with their teacher and books, the school closed. Another white teacher said the children can't learn much if they go to school only four months. One of the colored teachers said that the children have a long time to forget their lessons and a short time to learn in. Another colored teacher said that when the schools run a short time, the children forget from one term to another what they learn. As the question of the school term is one of much importance we have given the opinions of the teachers somewhat fully on this point. Two of the colored teachers did not think it would do to run the schools more than six months, as the children would probably not attend longer than that time.

We talked with the teachers in regard to teaching singing in the public schools and generally they consider it unnecessary as a lesson. One of the white teachers said it was impractical in country free schools, and one of the colored teachers said the children can learn it at the Sunday School.

As we are not interested in geography or grammar, we made no special inquiries in regard to these studies, but we are interested in history, and we found but one school where no history was taught—that was a colored school. We are glad to say that South Carolina history is taught more generally than we thought it would be. The phonetic method of spelling is taught some among both races. We found that some of the white children were in algebra. Fractions are the highest mathematics taught among the colored pupils. The Spencerian system of writing is largely used. Generally speaking, the pupils appeared to be regular in attendance.

From what we saw during our visits, we believe the teachers are conscientious in their work. Before our visits, we had a good opinion of the public school system and after we visited the schools and tried to make a practical study of the subject, our good opinion of the system has been strengthened. We admit that the system can be improved, but we think that these improvements will gradually come in during the course of time. From what we have

seen of the pupils, heard of the recitation and the talks we have had with the teachers, we think the public schools are doing a much better work than most people would be apt to imagine—lengthen the school term, and it will increase the efficiency of the public schools to a great degree. When we speak of the public schools our knowledge is limited to those we have visited in Privateer, for beyond these we have no practical knowledge of any others.

Privateer Township has a remarkably well behaved set of school children. During our visits the behavior of the children was exceptionally good. As a rule the boys and girls sit separate in the colored schools.

We have tried to give some idea of popular education as it is conducted in regard to both races in Privateer Township. We could speak further in regard to other features of these schools but we must close this already long letter. In conclusion, we desire to return our appreciative thanks to the teachers and pupils for the courteous way in which our visits were received. We enjoyed our campaign of education and will remember it with pleasure.

McDonald Furman.  
Ramsey P. O., Privateer Township,  
Feb. 28, 1896.

## Shiloh Letter.

SHILOH, S. C., March 7, 1896.—The announcement of the death of Mr. John Tyler, of Sally, Aiken county, on the 2nd inst., caused a gloom of sadness to spread over this community. Mr. Tyler's death was sudden and unexpected, as he left here about two weeks ago in apparently good health, to return to his home at the above named place. The telegram concerning the sad news was a great shock to his sister, Mrs. Frierson Chandler, who has our deepest sympathies. The particulars of his death have not been received.

Mr. Elly Mims lost two log houses on the 2d inst., by fire, and his entire lot of buildings narrowly escaped the flames. Plenty of assistance and a favorable wind, prevented the destruction of all his corn—about 300 bushels—and other farm produce. In one of the burned houses, about three tons of guano were stored. The origin of the fire is unknown.

"Democrat of Principle" and "Mr. Holman" seem to each have a pretty good store of ammunition. The former seems invincible, and the latter incorrigible. Well, if this is a free country for the murder of human beings, innocent or guilty of the crimes alleged, a man ought to have the undisturbed privilege to turn into whatever he has a relish for. This is a matter of simple preference. If a man in a moment of passion, or deliberately through prejudice, chooses to butcher his fellow-man, why, he can do so with the certainty that the penalty will only be a financial shrinkage.

No such thing in this country as neck-stretching for such little-playful acts as killing a man or woman.

The taking of human life is not near so serious an offense, as the inflicting of some slight injury on his person, judging from the manner in which some of the juries of our country handle the scales of justice. "The dead tell no tales."

Drs. Darby and McCutchen, of Magnolia, are widening out their field of practice, which now covers a considerable territory. They have considerable practice several miles below this point, and, so far, are very successful. They are wide awake, skillful physicians, and are worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

No slackup in the hauling of guano along this road. A good per cent. of it is to be used under tobacco. OCCASIONAL.

## Privateer Personals.

PRIVATEER TOWNSHIP, S. C., March 10, '96.  
South Carolina has an important office which is admirably well filled by a member of the opposite sex—that is Mrs. Carrie LeConte, who is State Librarian and who we hope will continue to be so for years to come. Mrs. LeConte has relatives living in Privateer Township.

Mr. Burt Beckham, one of Privateer's former young men, who is also well-known in Sumter, is a commercial drummer for a dry goods house in Philadelphia, and travels over a large extent of territory. At last accounts he was in Louisiana and expected to canvass Texas. We are pleased to hear of Mr. Beckham's success—we are always glad to see one of Privateer's young men doing well.

The Rev. Dr. Wyman, the author of "Ships that Pass in the Day," will preach at Bethel Church next Sunday forenoon.

Mr. J. E. Norment, whose initials have become so familiar to the reading public as those of the wide awake travelling correspondent of the News and Courier, paid a flying visit to the township last week and we hope to see him here again soon.

In company with several others last night, we attended a catfish stew, given by Mr. R. S. Whilden at the savanna near his house. It was a pleasant crowd and a delightful occasion. We have never eaten fish that tasted nicer than the stew last night.

There was a pleasant singing at Mr. W. A. Kingman's Sunday afternoon.

We have received a copy of the *South Carolina Tobaccoist*, a neatly printed and interesting industrial journal published at Sumter by N. G. Osteen, and edited by H. G. Osteen and J. A. Brogdon. This publication is a new venture in South Carolina journalism and we hope that it will meet with merited success.

Last week we attended the closing exercises of the colored public school taught at the Cross Roads (Roon) Church, by Bertha Sasportes, of Charleston. The occasion was one of much interest to the colored people and the exercises were quite creditable. The following pupils were given prizes as the ones who recited best at the exercises: Williams Lawson, Tom Ramsey, DeWitt Stokes, Emma Osborne.

There is one negro woman in the township who certainly is not a church goer; she is the wife of "uncle" August Jones; he informs us that she has not gone to church more than three or four times since the war.

McD. F.

## THE CADETS ARE COMING.

Mention was made last week that the City Council had officially invited Col. A. Coward, Superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy, to bring the Citadel Corps to this city for the annual encampment and that in the invitation the request was made that the commencement exercises should be held in this city. At the time it was forecasted that the invitation would probably be accepted and that we might count on having the cadets as the guests of the city for a week this summer. The invitation has been accepted more promptly than was anticipated, and the City of Sumter has been honored, for other places are as anxious to have the cadets as we are.

The correspondence in reference to the encampment is as follows:

CLERK AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
SUMTER, S. C., Feb. 26, 1896.

Col. COWARD, Supt. South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.  
Dear Sir—Referring to our correspondence, April 8, 1895, in relation to visit of Citadel cadets to Sumter during encampment weeks, and your promise to give our invitation your consideration "at a future time," beg leave to say that I am directed by City Council of City of Sumter, to renew the invitation sent you April 8, 1895, and earnestly request your favorable consideration and acceptance. The City Council requests you will arrange your programme so that your commencement exercises will be held in our new Opera House or new Graded School building.

Please reply and oblige,  
Yours very respectfully, &c.,  
C. M. HURST,  
Clerk and Treasurer.

S. C. MILITARY ACADEMY,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,  
At Citadel.

CHARLESTON, S. C. March 2, 1896.  
Mr. C. M. HURST, Clerk and Treasurer, Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sir—The cordial invitation of the City of Sumter officially extended by you, has been accepted by the chairman of the Board of Visitors. The details of the next encampment have not yet been arranged, but it may be accepted as a fact that the commencement exercises will be held in your hospitable city. As soon as our plans are definitely arranged, the Quarter Master, and probably myself, will visit your city to make final arrangements.

Very respectfully,  
ASBURY COWARD,  
Superintendent.

## KILLED A SICKLY WIFE.

Wedgfield, S. C., March 6.—Mr. C. E. Frost had one of his hands to come to him on yesterday and say that when ploughing along breaking up land, the mule bogged, showing a soft place in the ground, and upon investigation, the place looked like something had been buried there. Mr. Frost got a box, and on removing the dirt to about the depth of a foot, found a human body. He reported the same to Magistrate Kelley, who summoned a physician, had a jury of inquest formed and proceeded to the scene this morning. The body was exhumed and identified by several to be that of Milly Weeks. Evidence so far points to her having been murdered and buried there last October by her husband, Jim Weeks.

They lived together in a house off to itself, about one hundred yards from the grave. Milly was not much help, being sickly, and Jim had complained about having to go home and cook, &c., after working. Suddenly last October, Milly disappeared, and Jim claimed to have sent her to her home "down the country." He stayed around here till about December, when he left. Nothing more has been thought or apparently known of her since till the unearthing of this terrible crime, which is wrapped up in mystery as to how it could have happened and the neighborhood not know it for five months.

Mr. Kelly telegraphed Sheriff Bradham, of Clarendon county, this morning, when news first reached Wedgfield, to have Jim Weeks, who was thought to be at Alcolu, arrested. He is undoubtedly the guilty party. But the jury have not yet adjourned. They will meet again on Monday, when they will have other witnesses, and they hope Jim Weeks.

The crime was committed three miles west of Wedgfield, near the swamp.

The Coroner's Inquest Concluded  
—Jim Weeks Confesses to Having  
Buried His Wife.

Wedgfield, S. C., Mar., 9.—Nothing, not even a negro funeral, could have drawn a larger crowd than was in town to-day while the coroner's inquest was being completed in the Milly Weeks' case. Jim Weeks being expected, of course, not only this, but the adjoining townships were eager to see him, but as he had made full confession to the coroner and jury, it was not thought necessary to have him brought before the jury. Weeks pleaded guilty, however, only to the burying of his wife in secrecy, saying she had died a natural death, and his reasons for burying her in the manner he did, was poverty—not being able to buy a coffin, etc. Coroner Commander came over to-day and concluded the case. A sister of the deceased testified that her brother-in-law, Jim Weeks, told her that her sister had died happy, and "sing a mighty putty, perpetual before she 'ceased," and not having a minister, there was no funeral.

The jury took only a very short time to decide that Milly Weeks came to her death at the hands of Jim Weeks, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

Wedgfield, S. C., March 10, 1896.—

Another big day for the negroes. Evidence was brought out yesterday showing the mysterious disappearance of an infant about six months old, some time last spring. Circumstances pointing to its having been treated in the same way as its mother, Milly Weeks. Coroner Commander visited Jim Weeks in jail last night and he acknowledged burying the child, saying it had died. He gave the same reason for burying it as he did concerning his mother.

Jim Weeks was brought over to-day and he carried the coroner to the place and it was found buried on pine bark, with a few boards laid over it. Nothing but bones and remnants of clothing remained. The jury in a few moments rendered a verdict that the child, Sampson Weeks, came to his death at the hands of James Weeks.

Weeks was taken back to Sumter this p. m. to be lodged in jail to await trial.

## Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. F. W. De Lorme's Drug Store.

## Meteorological Record.

The following is a report of observations of the weather taken at Sumter, by Dr. W. W. Anderson, for the past 7 weeks ending March 1, 1896—beginning Jan. 13:

Date.	Temperature.			Wind.	Rainfall.	Condition.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.			
13	62.	48.	55.	sw	.00	Cloudy.
14	54.	36.	45.	E	.00	Clear.
15	46.	29.	37.5	E	.00	*Cloudy.
16	40.	32.	36.	NE	1.03	Cloudy.
17	49.	39.	44.	NW	.32	Cloudy.
18	55.	43.	49.	NE	.00	*Cloudy.
19	60.	42.	51.	W	.00	*Cloudy.
20	53.	38.	45.5	E	.00	*Cloudy.
21	52.	39.	45.5	E	.00	*Cloudy.
22	54.	42.	48.	E	.23	Cloudy.
23	58.	53.	55.5	E	.68	Cloudy.
24	55.	42.	48.5	sw	.00	*Cloudy.
25	42.	38.	45.	sw	.00	*Cloudy.
26	54.	37.	45.5	N	.06	*Cloudy.
27	52.	34.	43.	E	.00	*Cloudy.
28	51.	31.	41.	E	.00	Clear.
29	57.	34.	45.5	E	.00	*Cloudy.
30	64.	46.	55.	sw	.00	Cloudy.
31	68.	50.	59.	SE	.00	Cloudy.
1	70.	54.	62.	SSW	.00	*Cloudy.
2	75.	56.	65.5	S	.25	Cloudy.
3	66.	53.	59.5	sw	.14	Cloudy.
4	66.	49.	57.5	S	.00	*Cloudy.
5	62.	52.	57.	E	2.00	Cloudy.
6	61.	47.	54.	WSW	.60	*Cloudy.
7	61.	41.	51.	sw	.00	*Cloudy.
8	54.	48.	51.	ESS	2.04	Cloudy.
9	54.	40.	47.	W	.00	Clear.
10	50.	32.	41.	W	.00	Clear.
11	50.	41.	48.5	E	.00	Clear.
12	60.	34.	47.	E	.00	*Cloudy.
13	73.	52.	62.5	S	.58	Cloudy.
14	57.	43.	50.	N	.00	*Cloudy.
15	59.	36.	47.5	sw	.00	Clear.
16	61.	46.	53.5	sw	.00	*Cloudy.
17	50.	19.	34.5	NW	.05	Cloudy.
18	43.	16.	29.5	W	.00	Clear.
19	58.	30.	44.	SSW	.00	*Cloudy.
20	52.	28.	40.	W	.00	Clear.
21	52.	12.	32.	NW	.00	Clear.
22	47.	23.	35.	sw	.00	*Cloudy.
23	61.	37.	49.	sw	.00	*Cloudy.
24	52.	45.	48.5	sw	.12	Cloudy.
25	58.	39.	48.5	W	.00	Clear.
26	70.	37.	53.5	WSW	.00	Clear.
27	71.	48.	59.5	SE	.00	Clear.
28	66.	50.	58.	SE	.80	Cloudy.
29	66.	45.	55.5	sw	.00	*Cloudy.
30	69.	52.	60.5	W	.00	Clear.

\*Partly Cloudy.  
Snow fell Monday, February 17th, to the depth of